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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 3, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 71 67

April 3, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 74
Humidity 84 63

WEATHER FORECAST
DULL.
Barometer 29.94.

7907

日二廿月二

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

三拜禮 號叁月四英港香

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PRINTED BY ANNUITY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

ALLIES BENEFITED BY LULL IN FIGHTING.

THE GERMANS HELD ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

London, April 2.
The comparative lull on the battle front is interpreted as covering the preparation of fresh German blows, but the fact must not be overlooked that the Allies are equally taking advantage of the quieter state of things. The opinion is strengthening that though a too sanguine construction must not be put on the improved note of the battle apparent from the reports of the last two or three days, yet it is justifiable to look forward to the future with less anxiety. This more cheerful aspect is assisted by President Wilson's decision to permit the brigading of the United States' troops with Anglo-French units. The generosity and wisdom of President Wilson's step is warmly applauded and is especially greeted as freshly exemplifying the Allied military co-ordination. Confidence is reinforced by the recognition of the fact that the authorities are not hesitating to make high military changes in the field where recent experience points to the desirability. Trust in the Army, which has never wavered one iota in the darkest days of the past fortnight, is even strengthened as the stories of numberless gallant exploits come to light from the tale of the general conflict. One of the most noteworthy is of a certain improvised battalion of the Labour Corps and machine-gunners mixed, who played a small but not unimportant feature of the battle.

Terrible German Losses.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—North of Montdidier the Germans hold Cantigny, two miles to the west of Avre. The enemy claims to have retaken Montreuil, a steep hill overlooking Noyon. Our artillery is beginning to arrive on the Somme-Avre-Lassigny-Montdidier line and its great strength is an opposing and effective barrier. German mass attacks hitherto on both sides have been obliged to fight supported by field guns only. Now our six-inch and heavier have arrived and are wreaking terrible havoc among the attacking columns. At Ploeghem a single French division charged furiously and broke the resistance of two German Divisions, recapturing the whole of the important position and taking 700 prisoners. One troops here and along the Oise confident that they have the situation in hand.

As illustrating the severity of the German losses in the first three days of the battle, many German Divisions were withdrawn on account of their losses, including the 39th, 9th, 47th and 5th Guards and Chasseurs Divisions. Several German Divisions have vainly asked to be relieved. The 88th Division was practically annihilated and the 208th Division suffered badly. The 45th Reserve is believed, after the loss of half of its effectives on March 22, to have been re-engaged on March 27. On the same day the Colonels of the 1st and 2nd Bavarian Infantry telegraphed demanding to be relieved, owing to losses from Anglo-French machine guns. Some of their companies were reduced to thirty. The Colonel commanding the General staff relief was promised as soon as Jassy was occupied, which is five miles from our original line. They were told that they could not be relieved, owing to the want of men. A French officer wounded at Gisors on March 25 said:—"It was terrible, tragic and awful. I saw Boches coming on in columns of battalions with officers riding a thousand yards from our lines and being mown down by our fire."

The Aerial Operations.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on April 1, says:—The Germans have begun air fighting, despite the air supremacy which the Anglo-French have maintained for the first ten days of the battle. The German champion Richthofen appeared in command of a powerful squadron of fighting planes. Recently French airman descended as low as sixty feet, where they wrought havoc among enemy columns and created valuable delay in the enemy progress. Our planes have accurately located the commencing of trenches which the Germans have begun.

German Delay Benefits Allies.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on the evening of the 1st instant, says:—Enemy movements and the fighting of the last twenty-four hours indicate the development of an attempt to work towards Amiens down the Ancre Valley and also from the south-west. Great masses of troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert, and fighting is progressing towards Villers and Breton-lez.

The enemy is finding various difficulties in transport work, owing to the ceaseless destructive activity of our aeroplanes, and also owing to shortage of animals. The enemy is bringing up artillery comparatively slowly, meanwhile lazily employing trench mortars. Trench mortars, however, have a very limited range and require enormous quantities of ammunition, which is very bulky.

Australian troops are now appearing in the thick of the fighting and are doing magnificently. Despite the southward trend of the battle, the greatest weight of enemy Divisions remains north of the Somme. Captured documents now reveal that the enemy expected to reach the Somme on the first day of the offensive.

By three o'clock this afternoon, no fresh infantry attacks of importance had been reported against the British, although the enemy artillery was very active. Arras is being heavily shelled. The delayed resumption of grand operations is of supreme importance to us, giving opportunities to continually strengthen the weakest spots and improve the defence works. The weather is very fine, with exceptionally good visibility. It may be recalled that to-day is the date on which Marshal von Hindenburg told a number of German newspaper men that he would enter Paris.

British Aviators' Achievements.

London, April 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We bombed and machine-gunned a large column of troops to the south of the Somme. We brought down three aeroplanes; four of ours are missing. Four previously reported missing have returned. Our night bombers dropped twenty-four tons on railway stations at Douai, Cambrai, Bapaume, Reims and Thionville. The docks at Bruges were bombed. We machine-gunned troops and transport in the neighbourhood of Reims and Chateau. All our

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

Details of the German Tanks.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on the evening of April 1, says:—Although the soldiers believe that enemy tanks have not participated in the first German shock, it is certain that German tanks actually partook in the operations, and the failure to see them by our soldiers was because, instead of accompanying the infantry waves, the German tanks advanced later with specialist troops to destroy the islands of resistance after the German hordes had submerged our main defences. It is possible that the Germans possess a very large number of tanks. We know beyond doubt that the enemy has tanks which are of three classes. The first consists of repaired captured tanks from the Cambrai battle and tanks manufactured according to the model of the British machine. The second type is a German model. It is smaller than the British but is swifter and better armed and more heavily armoured. The third type are German land cruisers, or large model tanks. The small swift tanks are said to be twenty-six feet long and ten feet wide, eleven feet high and weighing ten metric tons. The land cruisers are forty-five feet long, thirteen feet wide and thirteen feet high. The speed of the German tanks varies between four-and-a-half and nine-and-a-half miles per hour. The armament is believed to consist of a shortened 77-millimetre gun, machine-guns and flame-throwers. The latter is an innovation which must add considerably to the efficiency of a tank in clearing trenches, owing to the capacity of the tanks to carry big reservoirs of combustible liquid. It is understood that the Germans have introduced a number of improvements, including heavier protection against shells and a device enabling the crew to close the tanks hermetically when traversing areas of gas. The German tanks are organised in squadrons commanded by Major. The officers are volunteers and the men chiefly specialists, motor mechanics, gunners and machine-gunners. In attacks the tanks are designed to advance behind the second or third waves of infantry, while detachments of infantry cover the flanks of the tanks.

A German Order captured on the battlefield describes the order of battle of a German division in the present offensive. The division advances in two regimental groups progressing side by side. The first line of each group consists first of a regiment or three battalions of infantry, whose task it is to advance straight upon their objective, regardless of losses, leaving the work of repulsing our centres of resistance to the specialist detachments following them. These consist, first, of one company of stormtroopers, one-and-a-half machine-gun companies, half a company of sappers, one detachment of liquid flame throwers, half a heavy trench-mortar company, one battery of light trench mortars and two batteries of what are described as "infantry guns". In reserve comes the third infantry regiment and a division of five tanks of British origin and an independent group consisting of two cyclist and one stormtrooper companies. This division is supported by twelve batteries of field and six batteries of heavy artillery, including a battery of eight-inch howitzers. According to prisoners, a number of enemy battalions have now got special light trench mortar detachments known as infantry artillery, equipped with two light trench mortars of a new model, mounted on specially high wheels and supposed to be capable of firing twenty rounds a minute against tanks and other obstacles. The personnel of each detachment comprises two officers and forty men.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the whole apparatus for destroying our centres of resistance has been relegated to the second line. The celebrated stormtroopers and sappers with explosives and light trench mortars, instead of going first, follow after the waves of infantry have swept over the position. The question of these specialists remains the same. They clear the trenches, reduce strong points and bomb reinforcements from dog-outs. But while this is being done, the battle is sweeping on miles further, at any rate in anticipation. It will have been remarked that the tanks with flame-throwers follow with reserves only attacking trenches which have already been passed over by the infantry and the position of those defenders is hopeless. It is evidently intended that they shall be behind the line beaten by our field guns. Thus the whole machinery of trench warfare is maintained but put by the Germans in the second line instead of the first. In twelve months the German tactics of assault have been reversed. In 1917 the enemy's principle was economy of men, obtained through a profusion of material; in 1918 it seems to be economy of material through a reckless employment of men.

Some German Claims.

London, April 2.
A German official wireless message says:—We captured heights to the north of Moreuil. Several Anglo-French counter-attacks heavily failed. We captured Arras Wood, on the west bank of the Avre. Repeated French attempts to recapture village heights to the west of Montdidier and also between Doms and Marbais broke down. The prisoners now number 75,000.

Some Gallant Regiments.

London, April 2.
Mr. Philip Gibbs, in a new account of the German defeat at Arras, mentions the names of British regiments distinguished and adds tribute to the defenders' achievements. The Queen's Westminster Regiment fought its way from outposts through the enemy. The London Rifle Brigade successfully held the main defensive line for over nine hours, their machine-gunners being said to be sick of killing. The Essex Regiment fought like demons in the foremost trenches. One body sent back a message saying they were going to fight to the death; none returned. The Suffolk fought back to back with Germans on each side of them, while the Northumberland fought until all were killed or wounded. There was a night battle round the battalion headquarters of the Scots Fusiliers, who gave ground most slowly under enormous odds, killing the enemy all the way.

Some British Captures.

London, April 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We captured fifty prisoners and thirteen machine guns yesterday between the Avre and the Luce. There are many German dead here. Our artillery later broke up two counter-attacks with heavy enemy loss, and our machine-guns silenced a German battery. We took seventy-three prisoners near Hebuterne, killing many. The Germans were completely repelled in a subsequent battle counter-attack. We raided in the neighbourhood of Achille and Hellebuck, killing a number of enemy soldiers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BATTLE OUTLOOK CONTINUES FAVOURABLE.

Appreciable Allied Progress.

London, April 2.
A French communiqué states:—The battle continues on the whole front to north of Montdidier, where the enemy artillery is particularly active. New attacks by the enemy were delivered against Grivesnes, but all were repulsed with heavy losses. In the course of sharp fighting, Anglo-French troops appreciably progressed at various points between the Somme and Demain. Five tons of bombs were dropped on enemy positions and oil stations in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin, Guesard and Roye. Our aviators frequently machine-gunned and bombed and dispersed assemblies of enemy troops. Nine enemy aeroplanes were destroyed. Italian bombing machines participated in many of these expeditions and carried out numerous raids with magnificent audacity.

America's Willing Help.

London, April 1.
The Press Bureau announces:—As a result of communications between President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and consultations with American representatives in London, at Versailles and the Western Front, important decisions have been reached whereby large forces of trained Americans can be brought to the assistance of the Allies. America is not only sending large numbers of battalions to Europe in the coming critical months, but has agreed that such regiments as cannot be sent in purely American Divisions shall be brigaded with the Anglo-French while the necessity lasts. These troops not yet trained sufficiently to fight as Divisions will form part of seasoned Divisions until they have completed their training and General Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American Army. Throughout the discussions, President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do his utmost to assist the Allies. Although the agreement is of vital importance, it will not diminish the need for the further raising of troops in Britain, as already foreshadowed.

Germans Held On Whole Front.

London, April 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a semi-official statement issued on the evening of the 1st instant says:—The battle on the Somme has continued most violently during the last twenty-four hours. Having failed on Saturday to gain the ground between Montdidier and Lassigny, which would have protected them from French counter-attacks and served as a starting-point for a further attack, the Germans are now directing their effort entirely towards Amiens. A new battle of Verdun is beginning with multiplied forces. The enemy proceeds by converging attacks and is trying particularly to advance by two natural routes—firstly, from south to north, following the course of the Avre which passes Moreuil; secondly, from east to west, following the course of the Luce which passes Hangard. The struggle is particularly keen round Hangard, from which the Germans have attempted several times to debouch, only to be defeated. At last, an important counter-attack brought the Franco-British troops back to Hangard. Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded here with fluctuating fortunes, but by the end of the day the Allies had gained ground.

The Germans are endeavoring to extend their positions west of Montdidier, to which we are very close and where they are invested without being able to debouch. Enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Albert only amounted to a diversion. Summing up, the Germans have been held to-day on the whole front, where they have made no progress.

Bombardment of Paris.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that four were killed and nine wounded in yesterday's bombardment, in which it is believed four guns are participating, throwing shells of a quarter of a ton, each using a ton of powder for their discharge.

The Pope's Protest.

London, April 2.
A telegram from Rome says His Holiness the Pope has lodged a protest in Berlin against the bombardment of Paris, especially the destruction of churches and the wholesale massacre of people.

BRITISH MILITARY AGE-LIMIT.

London, April 2.
The Times says the age-limit under the Military Service Bill will be fifty.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION.

London, April 2.
The Times correspondent at Washington states that the Secretary of Labor announces that an agreement has been signed under which, during the war, strikes and lock-outs will be banned. Union rights will be fully recognized. Men and women will be equally paid.

AMERICA DETERMINED TO WIN.

London, April 2.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, replying to a message from the Episcopal Church, President Wilson re-affirmed the following passage in one of his earlier speeches:—"German power is a thing without conscience, honour or a capacity for a covenanted peace, and, as such, must be crushed. Our present and immediate duty is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside until our purpose is accomplished."

SOUTH AFRICA'S GREAT RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

London, April 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town states that Mr. Lloyd George's message to South Africa has received a most cordial welcome. It is most timely, because it comes upon the eve of the closely organised recruiting campaign which is opening to-morrow throughout South Africa and from which great results are confidently anticipated.

HONGKONG AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

London, April 2.
A message received from Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong says that the Government has taken over five Dutch steamers of a tonnage of 25,151.

THE YARN MARKET.

A Record Period Bales Experienced.

Meersa, Polishwala, and Kotwall report as follows under date of April 2:—

Since our last report on the 27th ult. the period under review has been characterized by a marked improvement in the yarn market, and with a further increase of \$5- to \$13 per bale business has passed 5,000 bales.

Yarn trade is passing under a record period, which can be well understood from the most abnormal incident that Indian yarn is re-shipped to Bombay from Shanghai while some local Japanese and foreign dealers are also exporting Japanese yarn to Bombay.

The tremendous rise in prices of all materials and labour in India has made a great scarcity of yarn in Bombay and the supply is so short that the Bombay mills are compelled to fill up their requirements from outside sources as stated above.

These most unusual circumstances have greatly strengthened our market, which has remained very strong with an upward tendency.

Owing to extremely high rates and rising exchange, Chinese dealers are not exporting, but are only buying small lots for their immediate requirements.

Total sales, 5,000 bales. Strong gains in Chinese trade, 12,000 bales.

Shanghai.—Rumour of a very firm market in the beginning making an advance of 7 per bale but later reports speak of a quiet market there.

Japanese Yarn.—The rates in this yarn have been continuously fluctuating on account of great annual demand and fairly large business has been done at the following rates:—50 bales Nagasaki No. 20s, at \$251/262; 200 bales 3 Horries No. 16s, at \$230/242; 5 Horries No. 20s, at \$233; 1700 bales Yellow Java No. 20s, at \$24/252; 2000 bales No. 20s, at \$248; Blue Fish No. 20s, at \$255/260.

Raw Cotton.—Stock: Bengal or Chinese, nil. Quotations: Bengal at \$54 to \$56; Chinese at \$57 to \$67 per picul.

Old Planes as War Bandages.

Understanding that tracing linen used for plans is useful for wounded soldiers, Westminster City Council has authorized the engineer to go through the old plans and dispatch any on old tracing linen which are of no further use as official records.

Leave From France.

During August, September, and October of last year the number of men serving in France who had received leave was 35,370, said Mr. Macpherson in Parliament recently. In August, September, and October of this year, the Under Secretary for War added, the number was 438,365. The latest return available showed that 249,183 men had been transported from France during the six weeks ended December 15 last.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.
Victoria Theatre—10.15 a.m.
Bijou Theatre—10.15 a.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—10.15 a.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Formosan Oil-Fields.
In the Budget for 1918-9, just passed by the Japanese Diet, is an item of ¥320,000 for the exploitation of oilfields in Formosa by the Navy Department which own some oilfields in the Aiko district in Formosa, and there are to be entrusted to the Nippon and the Hoken petroleum companies for trial working, for which purpose ¥300,000 is to be given to the two companies.

Indian Treasury Bills.
The India Office announces that down to December 15 Indian Treasury Bills had been sold to the following amounts:—Six months' bills, face value, Rs. 13,83,25,000; nine months' bills, face value Rs. 3,84,80,000; 12 months' bills, face value, Rs. 63,85,000; making the total Rs. 18,41,50,000, equal at 1s. 5d. per rupee to \$18,044,000. The total sales down to December 8, as already announced, amounted to Rs. 18,64,01,000 (equal at 1s. 5d. per rupee to \$11,786,700).

Japanese Goods via America.
The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Washington has been in negotiation with the American authorities in order (says the Japan Chronicle) to secure export licenses for Japanese goods for shipment via American ports without any restrictions and at any time. As the result of the negotiations it has now been decided, according to a dispatch to the Foreign Office, that as to goods from or between Japan, Britain, France, and Italy, export licenses shall be given against copies of manifests. The same is the case with bonded goods passing overland through the United States.

American Cotton.
Spot cotton has jumped another 75 points in New York, according to a message received on March 25 by Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld of Shanghai. The quotations follow:—


Spot ... 35.05 cents.
May ... 32.39 cents.
July ... 32.17 cents.

The strength of the market is denoted in the high values of distant months. Liverpool spot has now reached 24.55d., the difference being due, of course, to the costs of trans-Atlantic carriage. Cotton has yet to scar considerably before Civil War prices are reached, but it would seem not altogether unlikely that such prices may be touched, so long as there is no Government price-fixing. In 1864, when there was rioting in Lancashire and an unpleasantness resulted between Britain and the American Federal Government, cotton was 31d. in Liverpool. The American Census Bureau report of the 1917 crop gives the total as 11,251,000 bales, including linters, which is about half a million short of the estimate. The final Ginners' Association report shows 11,221,000 bales ginned.

Royal Bank of Canada.

The annual statement of the Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended November 30 is the most remarkable exhibit of progress ever issued by the bank. The total assets now stand at \$235,574,186, as compared with \$253,261,427 a year ago. Of this amount liquid assets stand at \$185,836,706, against \$122,127,863 last year. Deposits amount to \$252,937,362, as compared with \$200,227,595, of which \$182,488,715 bear interest, as against \$140,862,199. Special undertakings carried out on behalf of the Government are represented by an increase in the central gold reserves of \$9,500,000, this now standing at \$18,000,000. The bank's holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities have been increased from \$1,029,374 to \$22,322,197, and Canadian municipal, and British, foreign, and Colonial public securities from \$14,012,089 to \$21,586,645. The bank's circulation has increased from \$18,178,228 to \$29,159,341, following on the absorption of the Quebec Bank. There is a considerable expansion in current loans and discounts, these now standing at \$102,361,027, as compared with \$86,936,631. The net profits were \$2,327,979, equivalent to 13.03 per cent. on the capital, as compared with \$2,111,367, after payment of dividends and making appropriations to account of depreciation fund, and bank premises, &c. A balance of

NOTICES.



VICTOR
HIS MASTER'S VOICE

64391 Bird of the Wilderness, The.....	Cluck
64338 But Lately in Dance I Embraced Her	Alde
17772a Ferosetta's Fantasia	Vesella's Band
b La Geisha-Fantasia	Do
74477 Face to Face (Johnson)	Williams
64174 I'm Falling in Love with Some One	McCormack
18287a What a Friend We have in Jesus	Mr. & Mrs. Wheeler
b That Sweet Story of Old	Baker
87271 Pourquoi?	Caruso
64542 Songs without Words (Violin)	Kneisel
64343 I Hear a Thrush at Eve	McCormack
74479 Meistersinger-Prize Song	McCormack



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JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
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COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities,
For Prices Apply to:—**W. G. HUMPHREYS
& CO.**

5, DUDELL STREET.

\$564,264 is carried forward to profit and loss. The reserve fund now stands at \$14,000,000, and the paid up capital at \$12,911,700.

Investments Abroad.
A recent London Gazette contained a Proclamation prohibiting, as from December 21, the importation into the United Kingdom of "all bonds, debentures, stock or share certificates, scrip, and other documents of title relating to any stocks, shares, or other securities, with the exception of matured bonds receivable in the United Kingdom and coupons falling due for payment in the United Kingdom." The prohibition does not apply to securities imported under licence granted by the Treasury. The Gazette also contained an Order in Council constituting a new regulation (41D) under the Defence of the Realm Act. This regulation prohibits a resident of the United Kingdom, without Treasury permission, from sending any remittance out of the country for the purpose of subscribing to an issue of capital abroad, of purchasing securities or any property, other than merchandise, if they are sold in the United Kingdom, or purchasing any foreign currency to be held with a view to appreciation in value or as an investment. The regulation also prohibits anyone residing here from taking

part in any transactions, as mentioned above, which involve the sending of any remittance out of the United Kingdom.

Cork as a Textile.

The Department of Overseas Trade, says the Board of Trade Journal, has been informed through reliable channels that a Spanish firm is manufacturing "wool" from cork which, it is claimed, may with advantage be substituted for natural wool in the manufacture of mattresses, pillows, quilts, etc. This material is stated to be cleaner and lighter than wool. Delivery is made in bales of 30 kilos (66 pounds), the packing for each bale weighing about 2 kilos (4.4 pounds), and the price asked is 250 pesetas per kilo (roughly, a shilling a pound) on wagon, free of charge for packing but counting the gross for net weight. In this connection the Department of Overseas Trade has also received from the same source information relative to a Spanish process for utilising cork as a textile material. The cork is employed in the form of very fine pellicles, of which 14 go to make the thickness of a millimeter (0.03937 inch). It is first treated with chemicals to remove any resinous substances and to render it flexible and less likely to break. The cork is then sewn between two cotton sheets and pressed several times.

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WANTED.

WANTED.—CHINESE CLERK with shipping experience. Must write good hand and speak English. References required. Position permanent. Apply to Box 1370 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Immediately LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. Reply stating experience, nationality, salary required, etc., to Box 1363 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109, The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 153 Peak. Apply DUNCAN OLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

NOTICES.

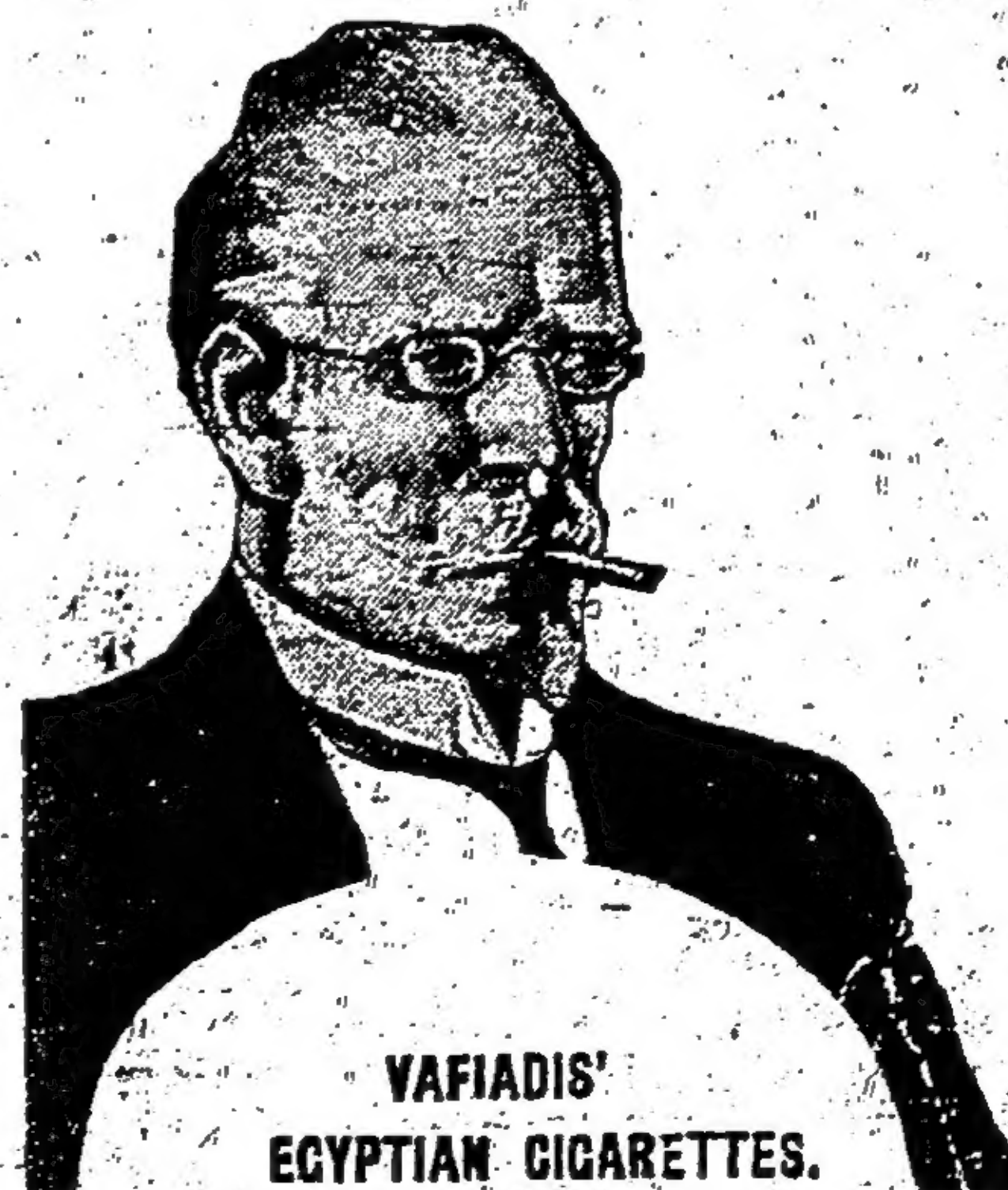
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HARDWARE**(YALE)**PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.

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VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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DRAWING.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

WE shall sell, for one week only, 50 War Bonds Drawing tickets, with Special Lucky Numbers at \$5.10 per ticket. The extra 10 cents will be given to the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. We know the number of these 50 tickets will be lucky because they were seen by a clairvoyant in a dream. Other numbers \$5.00.

Apply early

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Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outlets consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

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&

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$10 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

AN ACCURSED NATION.

There are people who even to-day believe, or at any rate say they do, that the Germans are a docile, peace-loving and kind-hearted folk to whom barbarity of any kind is utterly and inherently detestable. These individuals like to picture to us the German masses labouring under an evil spell engendered by the admitted militarists of the nation; they are described as a people whose inclinations are of the very best, but whose lives are largely moulded for them by those whom they cannot possibly resist. That is a very charitable attitude to take, and it certainly makes an appeal to those well-meaning pacifists who are wont to talk a deal about the brotherhood of mankind. But, unhappily, it hardly accords with the facts. We in the East have in days past known the German, and it cannot be said that our knowledge of him was ever gave the impression that he was of the meek and mild order. Indeed, for sheer domineering proclivities and for complete disregard for anyone's comfort but his own, we remember him as likely never to be eclipsed.

A couple of days ago we made passing reference in another column to the brutal manner in which the Hun is wont to treat his fellow Europeans lodged in internment camps in the Fatherland. When we wrote that comment we had no idea that these tales would bring us such a terrible story of sheer devilry, possible only to a German, as was reported in our news of yesterday. The story was there told of how eight Allied seamen were driven to a most awful death through German soldiers bayoneting them and flinging them back into the flames when a fire broke out in a dungeon in which they were incarcerated and from which they made vain efforts to escape. The details of that horribly sickening incident deserve to be published, broadcast through the civilized world in order to illustrate the German conception of humanity. It is a tale which rivals in brutality all else that the Hun has done during this war and which would bring the blush of shame to the vilest savage living. There are times when to people with the smallest pretensions to civilization the claims of common humanity override all other feelings. British blue-jackets have shown that when they have, at great risk to themselves, rescued German sailors under gunfire when the latter have been in distress. But the German apparently knows no instincts of that order. He can, in cold blood, plunge a bayonet through a fellow-creature seeking escape from death by being roasted alive and drive back others similarly placed into the rearing flames. Surely a nation whose soldiers can so act needs a lot of purging before it can claim to be included among civilized peoples. But, after all, there need be very little wonder at an incident of the character under notice. A people which has no scruples about sending helpless women and children to the bottom of the seas, whose submarine crews do not hesitate to shell open boats and hospital ships, whose soldiers commit the most revolting atrocities against civilian populations in Europe and in Africa, and whose people indulge in the ringing of joy-bells over such a terrible crime as the torpedoing of the Lusitania, is assuredly capable of any imaginable iniquity.

There are some of the things which we have to lay at the door of the Germans, and it is because of them that the Allies are determined to beat to the earth the cruel monster which the German nation in these days typifies. There can be no peace or solace for the world till Hunnish Kultur is reduced to nothingness, till its exponents are placed in a position in which their ghastly doctrines can have no further scope. And that is the task which the freedom-loving, humanist nations of the Entente have sworn to accomplish, and from which nothing will divert them until, in their fully achieved.

The German Takes a Hint.

In many ways than one it has been noticeable that the Prussian War Lords have not, with all their arrogance, been above taking a hint from the "contemptible" little Army of Britain, especially from those responsible for its equipment, which is universally admitted as being at least equal to that of any of the other belligerent armies. The latest instance in this direction is amply demonstrated in a long telegram from Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters. In this message it will be seen that the Germans, who know nothing of the weapons known as "tanks" until they were suddenly introduced with such deadly effect by the British troops, have very faithfully and very fully copied us in this respect. Tanks appear to have been used, and probably are still being used, in their offensive; but it is clear that they have not wrought the same havoc that accompanied their initial performances. At any rate, the familiarity of our troops with this grotesque-looking weapon should enable them to cope with it much more effectively than did the German troops when it first made its appearance. In taking this little hint, the German pays the "contemptible" Army a compliment as to the efficacy of a truly remarkable weapon.

The Man-Power Question.

An extremely gratifying step with regard to the all-important question as to how best to cope with the man-power question has been taken by the ready acquiescence of the Americans to fill up the gaps as occasion requires and indeed to participate in any way in the great battle. For obvious reasons, the defence was wholly in the hands of British and French troops, but, as would be seen from the telegrams, a small body of American troops assisted the French at certain points. A Press Bureau announcement, which appears in today's telegraphic news, shows that this participation is to be extended as a result chiefly of communications between Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. Large forces of trained American troops are to be sent to Europe in the coming critical months to fight side by side with the British and French troops. Those already in France have been placed at the disposal of General Foch, and those in training in England and elsewhere will be hurried forward with despatch. With the re-assembling of Parliament, it is foreboded that a far-reaching measure will be introduced and carried into effect at once by which our "man power" problem will go a long way towards solution. So far, we have been able very successfully to check the enemy offensive, and by the aid of the projected cohesion we should be able soon to "roll it back."

A Coming Marathon.

Hongkong is following the example of Shanghai in arranging an open Marathon Race, which, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, will take place on the 13th instant. The start is to be made from Statue Square and the route will follow the tram lines right to the Shaukiwan terminus and thence back. This will obviate the necessity of passing through Shaukiwan village. The whole distance is about twelve miles. So far, there are ten entries from men of the 18th Infantry, several from the Police Reserve, and a number are coming in from the R. G. A. This is the first public event of its kind in Hongkong, and it is therefore to be hoped that it will be a complete success. To make the affair all that it should be, there ought to be an entry of thirty or forty competitors, for then a very fine race would be witnessed. Seeing the number of long-distance runners there are in Hongkong, it should not be impossible to secure such an entry, and we hope that athletes will see to it that the innovation gets a good send-off. The entries, it may be noted, close on the 6th instant.

DAY BY DAY.

THE PERFECT TRUTH WILL AT LAST VINDICATE ITSELF AGAINST THE PARTIAL TRUTH.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Lord Derby's 53rd birthday.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.1461.

March Rainfall.
The rainfall registered at the Botanical Gardens during April was 1.35-inch.

Sale Postponed.
The sale of the U.S. American, which was to have taken place at Mr. G. P. Lammert's sale, rooms this morning, has been postponed until the 10th instant.

Marathon Race.
In connection with the Naval and Dockyard sports yesterday, a Marathon Race was held. There were eight starters and the winner was A.B. Blower, of the Rosario.

Thief Disturbed.
It has been reported to the police that on March 29 the premises of Messrs. Clark and Company, were broken into. Apparently the thief was disturbed, for nothing was stolen.

Iron Rods Stolen.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood to the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of iron rods. He was arrested in Fat Hing Street by a lokong, who found the rods under the man's jacket. A fine of \$10, on 14 days, was imposed.

Arrested While Pawnbroking.
For the unlawful possession of a pair of ear-rings, a Chinese was fined \$10, or 14 days' hard labour, by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. It was stated that the man was endeavouring to pawn the rings when he was arrested by Sergeant Ingham.

Field Glass Found.
One pair of binoculars from the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, of Bales and Co., Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes, 66 binoculars, and donations of \$150.

Allice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Sweeney Times & Co. (Additional donation) \$50; J.M. Alves & Co., \$25; Central Agency, L., \$25; S. J. David & Co., Ltd., \$25; Deacon, \$25; Gande Price & Co., \$25; Gilman & Co., \$25; Hannibal Trading Co., \$25; Johnson, Stokes and Master, \$25; J. D. Humphreys and Co., \$25; Morning side Congregational S.S., Edinburgh, \$25 for cot in Neiber-sole Hospital, \$52.75.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

As to the situation in the South would suffer by the fall of Yochow, Cheung Shui, the generalissimo, held an important military conference in his office on the 2nd inst. All the military persons of the Kuomintang, about 20 in number, were present. What was decided is not known, but Chu Shin-chang, formerly Commander-in-Chief in Nanking during the first Revolution, has been appointed superintendent of new Military Training Department.

An official report from Sam Hung Ying states that his army is going to attack Lung's troops in Lim Kwong from three directions.

The big shareholders of Canton-Hankow Railway are quite alarmed on hearing a rumour that the Military Government will take over the line, and have jointly petitioned the Government requesting an explanation.

A number of notices purporting to come from Lung Chai-kwang's party have appeared on the walls of most of the principal streets. They attack all important officials. The police have been ordered to tear down the notices.

WAR CHARITIES.

How Hongkong's Gifts have been Allocated.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Committee, writes as follows:—

With reference to the letter dated 19th March from the Hon. Secretary, War Charities Committee, I beg to enclose a statement showing the distribution of the amounts that have passed through the hands of the Committee from January 1916, when the fund was opened, up to the 15th March, 1918. This statement will be laid under the Chairmanship of His Excellency the Governor at the City Hall on Monday, 8th April, at 5.30 p.m. to which the attendance of the British community is invited:—

Hongkong War Charities.
Amounts remitted up to 15th March, 1918. These figures represent all subscriptions from January, 1916, to 15th March, 1918, including the results of "Our Day" (1916 and 1917), "St. George's Day" (1917), and "Kowloon 'Our Day'" (1918) — s. d.

British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem ... 24,562 3 6
Central Prisoners of War Committee ... 5,817 12 5

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Care Committee ... 5,658 5 1
Royal Flying Corps Hospital ... 5,000 0 0

Officers' Families Fund ... 4,197 15 7
Y.M.C.A. Hat Fund ... 3,604 9 7

British Women's Hospital (Star and Garter Building Fund) ... 2,501 7 10
French Red Cross Dreadnought Hospital ... 2,330 0 0

Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops ... 1,525 0 0
British and Foreign Sailors Society ... 1,500 0 0

Dr. Bernado's Homes for Relief in Northern France ... 1,400 0 0
Francis ... 1,000 0 0

Minesweepers' Fund ... 614 3 0
Blue Cross Fund ... 605 6 11

National Committee for relief in Belgium ... 592 7 11
Hospital Auxiliaire 113 Bonfleur ... 500 0 0

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Fund ... 500 0 0
Soldiers and Sailors Families' Association ... 341 8 1

Church Army Fund Queen Mary Royal Naval Hospital Fund ... 300 0 0
Archdeacon Training Ship-Sailors' Memorial Fund ... 300 0 0

Scottish Women's Hospital (for Home and Foreign Service) ... 282 8 3
Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation ... 200 0 0

Imperial Association for assisting disabled Military and Naval Officers ... 200 0 0
Education of Officers' Children, Rugby War Memorial ... 200 0 0

Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League ... 200 0 0
Russian Prisoners of War Help Committee ... 200 0 0

Ladies Soldiers' Fund Sub-Committee ... 200 0 0
County of London War Hospital ... 200 0 0

Martinet Hospital (Foundation All-husen) ... 200 0 0
Re-narrative Hotel for Sailors and Soldiers ... 200 0 0

Seabird Relief Fund Lord Kitchenor National Memorial Fund ... 184 14 4

British Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund ... 150 18 2
Charles' Crosses Hospital ... 100 0 0

Soldiers and Sailors Help Society ... 100 0 0
Union Jack Club ... 100 0 0

French Wounded Emergency Fund ... 100 0 0
Belgian Red Cross ... 100 0 0

Total amount expended to 15th March, 1918 ... 673,218.63
Balance of account in London 1821 18s. 6d ... 5,193.41

Balance of account in Hongkong ... 19,852.33
Total subscriptions to 15th March, 1918 ... \$668,264.37

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Now that we are all talking about quenees, and one lady has originated a new ailment called "quenees cold," it is interesting to look at the early use of the word, says the Daily Chronicle. Carlyle wrote in his "French Revolution" 80 years ago about "that talent of spontaneously standing in quenees" which "distinguishes the French people." Later, Thackeray alluded to "a half-mile quenees of carriages." The word has affinity to "quenees," the Latin for tail, and is French. Of course, quenees used to be applied to the pig-tail of hair worn in olden times.

Not many, we imagine, could trace the origin of the word "flapdoodle," used by Mr. Sexton, the Liverpool Dockers' delegate, at a recent Trade Union Congress. It is a relic of the bad old cock-fighting days. As used by Mr. Sexton, it implied that there was too much trifling, and not sufficient stamina about a certain policy. Mr. Sexton, doubtless remembered the word from the old Lancashire cock-fighters. A certain class of fighting-cock, when placed in the cock-pit, instead of facing its adversary forthwith, would strut about with flapping wings, crowing all the while, in the hope of frightening the other bird without coming to blows. Such flapping and crowing of "cock a doodle do" was termed in plain Lancashire, "flapdoodle."

On some of the great inland industrial towns the war is having a singular effect. Until then they were essentially English, and without what is known as a "flapping population," but they are becoming more and more cosmopolitan. Rapidly are colonies of friendly aliens being formed. In Birmingham the number of Chinese is greatly advancing, while the ranks of the Belgians, Serbians, and Italians show a steady increase. A number of the Chinese are said to be Protestants, and Incumbents and Nonconformist ministers are confronted with great difficulties from the fact that the former speak varying Oriental dialects. Retired foreign missionaries are being fished out "to do their bit."

Sir Arthur Yepp has issued the official formula for 1918 in the form of the injunction Save or Starve, and the first week of the New Year was "S.O.S." week. It is always easier to remember things in rhyme, and these jolly little verses serve as the jam for the powder:—
Ring out, wild bells, the Strasberg pie,
The quail on toast, the "sole supreme,"
The little rothings "a la creme";
The gourmet's dying—let him die.
Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring out, wild bells, a stern fall stop.
To full-size rasher, ten ounces chop;
Ring out the steak, ring in the stew.
Ring out false pride in waste and food,
The civic gorge, the muffin fight;
Ring in the waist that's tight;
Ring in distrust of all that's good.
Ring out old ways of well-fed ease;
Ring out the joint without a sigh;
Ring in the wholesome shepherd's pie;
Ring in the macaroni cheese.
Ring out that humbug Santa Claus,
And ancient forms of "party" greed;
Ring in the strictly rationed feed,
With Rhonda's edicts, Yappy laws.
Ring out trim boots and dainty dress;
Ring out the fur and crepe de chine;
Ring out the fluffy things unseem;
Ring in the tunc of S.O.S.

Famous Florist's Death.
Mr. Walter Ware, one of the longest growers of flowers in the world, died at his home in the City of London, aged 80, on Monday last. He was a native of Bath, as well as in Wiltshire and a Wiltshire. As a cultivator of bulbs he had far exceeded the ordinary, and he grew some 500 of them of the valley.

The equivalent of the above amount is ... \$558,055.01
The Sub-Committee have expended on materials for the working parties ... 101,762.58

Various sums have been disbursed locally for supplementing pensions, entertainments, tobacco, etc., for the troops amounting to ... 11,319.98

The expenses of the fund, including cables, advertising, discounts and sundries amount to ... 2,081.08

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Total subscriptions to 15th March, 1918 ... \$668,264.37

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1918.

In addition, the following gifts in kind have been distributed by the Committee:—Philippine Co., 40,000 cigars; Meerkamp & Co., 2 cases tobacco; Wassanull Assomull, 3 chests tea; La Insular, 1 case cigar cuttings; Philippine Co., 1 case tobacco; Philippine Co., 2 cases tobacco; Wassanull Assomull, 5 chests tea; La Insular, 1 case tobacco cuttings; Philippine Co., 3 cases tobacco; Custom Library, Amoy, 4 baskets books; Meerkamp & Co., 4 cases tobacco; La Insular, 1 case cigars; Meerkamp & Co., 1 case pipe tobacco; as well as 1 stand telescope, 21 hand telescopes and 66 binoculars to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

Strange Theft of Rice.
At the Police Court this morning, a junkmaster was charged with the theft of two bags of rice from the Tong Sing Company. Mr. P. W. Goldring defended. According to Inspector Gordon, the junk was engaged by the Company to convey rice to a steamer from a godown. When it came to unload next morning, it was noticed that the position of the bags of rice had been altered and a search resulted in 455 lbs. of loose rice being found in the steamer's quarters. The master was arrested, but the servants had disappeared. A various fact was that although the bags appeared not to have been tampered with, it was found that a total of 800 lbs. of rice was missing. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$300.

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Empress of Russia May 9th	Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd	Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Asia June 6th	Empress of Russia Aug. 29th
Monteagle	Monteagle

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	{ SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	{ SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.

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*Katori Maru SAT. 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	15th April
SHINTO MARU	12,000	27th April
PERIA MARU	12,000	10th May
KOKA MARU	12,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	8th June

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SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	4th Apr. at noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th Apr. at noon
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th Apr. at 3 p.m.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Hulchow	7th Apr. at noon

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Haihong	J. W. Evans	THURS. 4th Apr. at d'light
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 9th Apr. at noon

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For	Steamship	On
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MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 5th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 7th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun. 7th Apr. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Chosen Yusen Kaisha. According to a report, the receipts of the Chosen Yusen Kaisha during the last half year have shown a great increase as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This is principally due, says the "Seoul Press," to the fact that, as other steamship companies in the mother country and Korea were unable to despatch as many vessels as they could desire owing to the shortage of bottoms, the number of passengers and the quantity of cargo carried by the Company's vessels during the period were much greater than in preceding years. In addition, its line has been extended to Osaka and Kobe, and the freight rate and passenger fares have also been raised. On the other hand, however, the expenditure of the Company during the period was also larger.

Japanese Shipping Market. The proposed supply of 150,000 tons deadweight of Japanese vessels to the Allies has made the shipping market very firm says the "Japan Chronicle." The eager chartering of steamers by the Nippon Yusen and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has already greatly raised charter rates. Since Japan's tonnage will decrease by 150,000 tons in April and May next, shipowners expect an advance, and are refraining from transactions unless the terms are exceptionally favorable. The latest charter transaction is the chartering of the Shimmei-maru, 3,750 tons deadweight, to the Uchida Kisen Kaisha at ¥30 for one year's service east of Bangkok, to be delivered in May.

Japanese Tonnage for the Allies. On the 15th ultimo the Shipping Control Committee held a meeting and considered the question of offering 150,000 tons deadweight of shipping for the Allied service on the Atlantic. The arrangements for securing the necessary tonnage were agreed upon, but no decision has yet been reached concerning the rate at which the vessels are to be chartered to the Allies and the question of insurance. Of the 150,000 tons required, 50,000 tons are to be obtained from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 25,000 tons from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and 15,000 tons from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; while the remaining 50,000 tons are to be supplied by the Mitsui, Yamashita, Katsuda, Uchida, Kishimoto, and the Tatsuta Kisen Kaisha in proportion to the tonnage of their fleet. The vessels to be offered should be of not less than 4,000 tons each though there is no condition regarding speed. So far the Mitsui has decided to offer the Matsuyama-maru, 7,240 tons deadweight, and the Myogisan-maru, 4,530 tons; the Yamashita Company the Komagata-maru, 4,320 tons; and the Oshumaru, 4,100 tons; the Katsuda Company the Ida-maru, 6,610 tons; the Kishimoto Company the Daisen-maru, 6,000 tons; the Tatsuta Company the Ataka-maru, 5,800 tons; and the Uchida Company the Akokumaru, 4,720 tons. The arrangement will be effected by the Japanese Government chartering the vessels, and re-chartering them to the American Government, the terms of the charter being six months. The vessels are to be delivered by April 15th next, but this may be extended to May. The Japanese Government is to charter the vessels at ¥27 or ¥28 per ton while the official rate in the United States is 45c. It is expected that a part of the difference will be borne by the Japanese Government. The rate at which the vessels are to be chartered to the United States, however, has not yet been decided upon, and on this and the question of insurance negotiations are still proceeding between the Japanese and the American authorities. To fill the gap that will be caused by the offer of tonnage, the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have already chartered new steamers amounting to 37,000 tons, 38,000 tons, and 14,000 tons deadweight respectively. It was reported that the authorities would hereafter permit no new chartering of Japanese vessels abroad; it is now regarded as a question whether the renewal of foreign charter contracts will be allowed now that the Japanese Government has decided to supply tonnage to the Allies. At present 23 vessels, of 121,621 tons, are under foreign charter; 5 vessels, totalling 33,280 tons, being chartered by the French Government; 4 vessels, of 19,300 tons, by the Italian Government; and 14 vessels, of 68,247 tons, by foreign merchants. Japan Chronicle.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

More Evidence on Building of Matscheds.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court to-day, being conducted by Mr. J. R. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman), J. H. Wallace, and W. O. Jack.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, who recalled this morning and stated that the rate of \$8 per 100 feet for the erection of the sheds was an average one. That would be 190 square feet of area covered. He would be prepared to pay \$7 per 100 feet for the Racecourse sheds. An approximate calculation of the area covered was 22,300 square feet, which at \$8 per 100 feet came to \$1,784, and at \$7 per 100 feet came to \$1,561.

Mr. A. E. Wright (recalled) produced a plan of the sheds that he had made from the description given by the contractor. All the sheds were shown, these being coloured differently according to whether they supported the sheds laterally or not.

Evidence was given by Messrs. Cheung, who put in two photographs of existing matscheds.

Mr. H. W. Bird, architect, was also called. He stated he had read the Press reports of the enquiry and had seen photographs. He saw the sheds when they were partially erected and he had also seen the models in Court. His professional opinion was that the sheds as a whole had to be considered, for they were built as one structure at the same time. A three-storied matsched in the row had to be considered as a part of the whole. By itself it might be unsafe if crowded with people, but in this case it had the support of the adjoining sheds. He thought that the struts both back and front should have been carried out in line with the roof, the same as was done in smaller sheds. To do that the struts would have to go back a long way. As the struts were not so carried out, the three-storied sheds would be a less stable portion of the whole structure. Looking at the models, he would say that the cross-bracing put in was much more important than any that might have been left out. Looking at the models, he would see no signs of general weakness. Having regard to the fact that sheds 19 and 15 inclusive had no struts behind, even though the party wall was cross-braced and the fact that struts were placed behind sheds 1 to 8, this matsched structure was as well constructed to resist a lateral thrust from shed No. 19 as it was to resist a thrust from front to back in the centre of the row. The row would have very much stronger with struts at the rear. Seeing that the sheds, similarly constructed for some years past had always performed their work, he thought he would have passed them. If he had made alterations at all it would have been to put long struts at the back. He did not think he would have insisted on more cross-bracing, or on the three-storied sheds being reduced to two. In view of past experience he thought he would have passed the sheds as they stood. The 1914 sheds were undoubtedly more sound than those this year for the reason that all the floors and roofs were level. But it did not follow that the 1918 sheds were not strong enough. The photographs showed that in 1918 there was a four-storied shed. He had thought a good deal about the cause of the collapse and thought that after the first day's racing some of the important uprights must have got out of the perpendicular, with the result that when the shed was full the poles broke. That would cause a local sinking, throwing a number of people to one spot. This would tend to bring down the whole structure. It was also possible for some of the lashings to have got slack after the first day's racing, and this, as well as the reported cutting of lashings would have the same effect. He did not agree with Mr. John Ward when he said that the cutting of the lashings would not make any difference in taking the poles out of the vertical. With a live load an indirect strain was coming on all the lashings.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Search Supervisors.

The following revised duties are ordered as a result of changes at the Wharves:—

(a) Men warned for No. 3 (Han Tak Wharf) will do duty from 5.30 to 9.15 p.m. instead of 7 p.m.

(b) Men warned for general patrol as Import Supervisors (Wharves 1 to 12) will not do duty, but will instead do Export duty on No. 8 (Sze Yip Wharf) from 7 to 9 p.m.

(c) Men on Import duty, first shift, will also supervise outgoing Wanchow Steamers (if any) leaving the Ping On, or Yuen Yuen Wharves.

All concerned will alter their Warning Notices in accordance with above and with Orders of April 2 and 3.

Band Practices.

Friday, April 5; Tuesday, April 9; Friday, April 12; Thursday, April 18; Tuesday, April 30.

Clarinet Class.

Tuesday, April 16; Friday, April 19.

Promotion.

P. O. 1 Mow Fung, Warning Officer, resumes his former rank of Inspector with seniority of this date.

Strength.

Joined on February 20 last:—

No. 3 Company.—100 J. Low, 85 Ho Yan Tik.

Ambulance.—93 Ho Yan Lam, 163 Cheng She Kan, 196 Mok Kwan Ling, 169 Mak Sin Ting.

Drummers.—176 Lai Wing Lu, 6 J. A. Hang.

If there was a weakness in sheds 8 or 9 it would have the effect of making the sheds fall where they did. If there had been a weakness at shed No. 12 the fall would probably have been the same, but at sheds 14 on 15 the fall would have been the other way. If the sheds had been carrying too great a weight he would have expected the floor poles to break, but the collapse could have been caused by over-loading or by cut lashings. He insisted that the whole structure had to be taken as one, even if there was over-loading.

Mr. Bird continued to give further opinions as to the cross-bracing of various sheds. He added that he did not think any difference would be made if the poles were put in the ground. They should be secured to something let into the ground. The fact that the poles rested on boards would, if anything, add to the stability, as it spread the pressure.

By Mr. Wakeman:—An architect's plan would have been useful to the Inspector. If his firm had been asked to prepare plans for calculations of strain, if it had been possible. He did not think it possible to work out the strain on the sheds as a whole. That being so, his firm would probably have refused to prepare a plan. They would not have cared for it. He thought if he had made plans he could have worked out a margin so as to make the structure morally certain. He would have been largely guided by precedent.

Mr. H. W. Bird resumed his evidence after theiffin adjournment. He said that if there was a weakness in a shed standing alone the defect might be very dangerous, but if the shed was attached to others it would not be so dangerous. With regard to the suggestion that the lashings at the base of shed No. 12 would have caused the collapse, it was at such a low level that he did not think the act would have affected the whole structure.

By Mr. Bowley:—There was no doubt that the more bracing that could be put in, the better it would be.

Col. Young, late of the R. E., said he attended the Race and saw the sheds collapse. He thought there was a depression in the ridge about shed 18. The sheds then collapsed and seemed to fall towards him. By the time he reached the turf, he saw the flames. At that time he had not formed an opinion as to the cause of the collapse. In the course of his duties he ordered matscheds to be put up but he very seldom saw them put up.

The enquiry is proceeding as we go to press.

A LEAGUE OF REASON.

By Jerome K. Jerome.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

The are two hopeful things about this war. The one is that it is going to end. Sooner or later, the dove will return with the olive leaf in her mouth. God will have caused a wind of reason to pass over the earth and the waters of anger and hatred shall be assuaged. Not all the Northliffes and Reventlows in Europe can eliminate that fact. They can delay the end, but it will come. To-day the many-headed howl at those who would hasten peace. Tomorrow the curses will be for those who have prolonged the war.

The other is that there is going to be no "crushing victory" on either side. It would almost seem as if a far-seeing Providence had arranged that the forces should be so evenly balanced as to preclude this possibility. Any "crushing victory" would make militarism triumphant through the world for the next century. It would prove its value and re-establish its prestige as the most efficacious arbiter of human affairs. A general draw will expose its futility and overwhelm it with the execrations of the people. No nation, containing the seeds of life, ever has been crushed. Wounded and enraged, it but "creeps away to feed upon its bitterness and work out its revenge. After three hundred years the Balkan States turn and rend their persecutor. Israel, two thousand years after destruction of the Temple, has grown into a world-wide power. The Jews, of yesterday becomes the Sedan of to-day, and the "peace" of 1870 lets loose the deluge of 1914. If our rulers could be taken and forcibly instructed in history they would stand aghast at their own folly. That knockout blow, if it were to be delivered, would send all Europe into training for a still more frightful war. As it is, the nations, finding the sword has accomplished nothing, will be in the mood to listen to other counsels.

On the use that reason makes of its opportunity during the years immediately following the war, and before the world has had time to forget, will depend the fate of mankind for the next half-dozen generations.

A league of all the nations to enforce a universal peace is a fine idea: One day it will be reached, and our children will look back with pitying wonder to an age when civilised man allowed himself, in all supreme matters, to be ruled by the law of the jungle. But the ape and tiger will not be driven forth without a struggle. The way will have to be prepared beforehand. War will not be abandoned by the nations till the instinctive belief in war as a God ordained institution shall have been rooted out of the individual man. War will yield to the same force that, working through its silent, unseen processes, has conquered its twin sister Superstition; and only to that force—to the gradual rise of reason.

If the thinking men and women of all the nations work together for peace that League of Nations will be accomplished; but not else. They can form an International that shall need no passports. Their appeals will be beyond the reach of any Censor. Even the *Daily Telegraph* admits that in the enemy countries there is a great and growing party of peace convinced that all victories of violence are but defeats of humanity. It may have found its voice somewhat late. The reproach is not confined to the Central Powers. I see no reason for doubting the sincerity of a convert who has been converted from his folly by four years contemplation of its disastrous results. There are those among them who from the beginning never bowed the knee to Béal.

I would appeal to the thinking men and women in the Allied countries to join with them, to help to create throughout the

world—a mentality that shall render war impossible. I trust that after this foul orgy of blood and mud we shall not again be pestered with a plague of silly poems and stories glorifying war that our boys and girls will not again, as in the past, be fed upon books and pictures designed to increase the appetite of the natural man for slaughter. I do not think I am giving to my own profession undue importance by expressing the conviction that, since the advent of the printing press, the world's lust of warfare has been chiefly fostered by the writers of fiction. If that is to continue, we can say good-bye to any dream of lasting peace. Unless, after this war, the writers of all countries, aided in a lesser degree by the musicians and the painters submit themselves to a self-denying ordinance, the next generation will most assuredly grow up, "hungering and thirsting for the taste of war. I was brought up as a youngster on Breckinridge-Chastrian and Alexander Dumas with tales of the Border feuds and the joyous days of the Round Table; and I can remember how my schoolboy blood leaped with delight when I heard that Prussia had declared war on France; and how I hoped that one day, not far removed, my own dear country would call me to battle. On Sunday I did lip-service to peace, but in my heart of hearts I deemed it the prayer of a coward. You cannot play the Devil's music for ever and not expect the young men to dance to the tune.

There are signs that the warning is not unneeded. Dear ladies who have probably never seen anything more gruesome than the convalescent ward of a base hospital are already writing the romantic histories of happy warriors in the trenches. Elderly gentlemen of a religious turn of mind are extolling the battlefield as the only death-bed worthy of a Christian. The Old Testament is being ransacked—not in vain, and not for the first time in history—for passages calculated to inflame the passion of mankind, and Bishops are busy extracting from the story of Christ's life arguments against the conscientious objector. The old heaven is threatening to permeate us anew. Even Mr. Wells, carried away apparently by enthusiasm for all things military, imagines his new god as a gentleman in shining armour. It seems somewhat out of date. Why not a tin helmet and a gas-mask. One foresees the uses to which Mr. Wells's god is likely to be put in the Prussian unter-schule of the near future or in the village board school on Trafalgar Day; how that shining armour will loom large, and how very small the god within will be allowed to sing. The god that will one day banish war. I see old in less martial array. I see him crowned, but not with the helmet of the Omara.

That war will continue to afford material to the writer of the future is to be expected. There is tenderness and pity and courage to be drawn from it. But I would have it relegated to the catalogue of crimes. Lust and debauchery no self-respecting writer dares now to present in attractive colours. And lust and debauchery are going out of fashion.

The desire of man's heart towards war will wither as reason slowly grows. A grim responsibility will rest upon those who for purposes of profit or popularity persist in playing upon his bestial instincts. So long as we condemn war only with our lips while worshipping it secretly in our hearts, the foul thing will be scotched only to raise again its head with the coming of each generation. Nature is kind. Her green covers up the desolation and the sound of mourning yields to the voices of the living. It is man who cannot leave forgotten the memory of blood. I remember seeking the battlefield of Leipzig. Fields and gardens had obliterated it. "What a pity," said a lady of the party. "They might at least have reserved a portion, just as a memento."

The wind of reason will one day blow strong, driving before it the evil vapours of war. It is for the thinkers of the world, its writers and its artists and its dreamers, to feel the first faint stirring of its breath upon their souls.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Spotted Fever Outbreak.

Mr. E. V. Carpmisel presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, those also present being Mr. Gale, (Medical Officer of Health) Mr. O. G. Alabaster, Dr. Osorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. O. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

The questions to be put by Mr. Y. B. L. Bowley regarding the wholesale poultry depot were held over in his absence until the next meeting.

A statement was submitted with regard to the cerebro-spinal fever outbreak. This showed that during the past week there were 110 cases and 73 deaths. There were 5,000 doses of anti-meningitis serum ordered, and 1,000 doses had been received in all—50 from Manila, 450 from Tokyo and 500 from Saigon. Two thousand doses had been ordered from Manila and 5,000 from America, but part of the latter order had been countermanded. There was sufficient serum in hand for all emergencies.

Answering Mr. Alabaster, the Chairman said that no consignment had arrived from America, but as soon as any came he would let them know.

The question of lime washing flats was discussed. Last year the contractors were allowed \$2 per flat for lime-washing. This year owing to the increased cost of materials \$2.50 per flat would be allowed, but the work must be perfect. Owing to the epidemic the work had been delayed this year, but it must be got over before the hot weather came.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming suggested that the usual rate at present was \$3 per flat.

It was agreed that the work of lime-washing should be proceeded with at once, and a motion that the payment be \$2.50 per flat was carried unanimously.

PEACE.

An Interesting Prophecy.

Mr. O. A. McCarty, M.P., writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

"When Nasman the Syrian Chief of Staff, journeyed into the land of Israel to be healed of his leprosy, he was naturally indignant at the advice given to him by Elisha.

"He had come, with a royal letter of introduction, with pomp of chariots and horses and great gifts of silver and of gold. He had expected that his reception would be an affair of state, his healing a matter of ceremonial rites and invocations. But nothing of the kind had happened. Only a messenger had come from the prophet saying, 'Go and wash in the Jordan.'

"So Nasman turned and went away in a rage. But his servants came near, and said: 'If the prophet had bid these do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it?'

On the day when Great Britain, the United States of America, and France, agree not to make war upon one another, the end of this war will be in sight. Within a few months of the making of that agreement the world will be at peace.

I make this statement by way of prophecy, because no one is likely to believe it. If I proposed to hasten victory by raising new and colossal armies in the East, or manufacturing some strange leviathans of destruction, I should at least obtain a hearing, but to suggest that a simple agreement made between friends would shorten by months, if not by years, the agony of the present war...!

But I make the statement because I am convinced that it is true, that a League of Peace would be the most effective instrument we could forge for obtaining a speedy and decisive military victory. I recognise that unless a revolution in Germany comes first, there must be a military victory over the armies of the invaders before there is any peace. Only by victory can retribution be obtained from those who are gorged with loot and drunk with arrogance.

But victory is only a means to an end. And it is not the only means. Destroy in the German people their confidence in their unity of counsel and of purpose, and the first great military defeat will break and destroy those German armies, which otherwise might remain effective for months and years of war.

And victory is not enough. We are fighting for more than victory in this war. We want—all the people of all the warring countries want—to win out of this war security against future wars. We want to make any more of this butchery impossible for the generations to come. We want that, more than anything else that could be offered us, as the price of victory.

Victory by itself can never give us the security we want; not all the victories of all the world's conquerors have sufficed to give the world an enduring peace.

The German people, or most of them, must desire security against future wars as much as we do. They are told by their rulers that only the triumph of German arms, only the maintenance of armaments, the ever-ready German sword, can give them the security they seek.

We believe that there is a better way; that in a reduction of armaments and a world League of Peace, far better security can be found.

All the statesmen of the Allied countries pay homage to the idea, but relegate it to the rather misty future. It will be seriously attempted, after the war. Germany will no doubt consider it with us, when the war is ended. But there will be other matters more urgent to be considered then, and no certainty that the project will find favour with the rulers of Germany. If there is no League of Nations in being when peace is declared, the scheme may still be under discussion, or may have been long forgotten, when the next war comes to remind another generation of our failure to reap the only fruit of victory that was worth the bitter harvesting of war.

NORTH CHINA FLOODS.

Another \$50,000 from Hongkong.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary advises us that, with the unanimous approval of the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a further sum of \$50,000 is being contributed by the Colony of Hongkong for the relief of the suffering caused by the floods in North China.

If our essential war aim is security, and if some League of Peace is the only way by which security may be attained—the simple obvious way would be to start and from it now. It will not grow of itself, it will not crystallise out of the flux of battles. It must have some beginning. Why not begin now?

Begin with the United States, ask France and Italy, Japan and all our other Allies—allies at present, for the most part, only for the duration of this war—to join us in a sacred union of Peace. Ask every free nation in the world to join and make it plain to the peoples of Germany and Austria that on the day when peace has been declared, justice vindicated, and reparation obtained, the Germans and Austrians will be admitted to that union if they are prepared to sign its covenants as free peoples, or to stand surety for the signature of their rulers to observe its ordinances and to keep its peace.

If it is impossible for us to make such a commencement among friends and allies let us dismise from our minds the delusion that the Hohenzollerns are likely to help us out of our difficulty, let us consider some other plan for securing the world's peace, when Germany's present aggression is defeated.

But it is not impossible. It may be difficult, but it should be much easier than many things we have managed already to accomplish in this war. It must at all events be easier now, when we are suffering and dying side by side, to form an Alliance of Peace with France and America and all our other comrades, than it can ever be again.

Form that League now. Let us abolish war for those three-quarters of the world's people that are in sympathy with us in the present struggle. Let us pledge ourselves to an everlasting boycott of States that will not dismantle or reduce their monstrous machinery of war, as we are willing to disarm ourselves.

On the day when that League of Peace holds congress at Washington or Versailles, we shall commence the last chapter of the Great War, the first chapter in the history of the Great Peace.

The resistance of the German armies will be shaken. Nothing can then hide from the German people the fact that we are in truth fighting not to destroy but to set free, to face their children as well as ours from the blight of militarism and the curse of arms.

The threat of a world boycott would then assume a new significance. It would for the first time be a threat made by a League of Nations obviously competent to carry its threats into effect. The German commercial classes would realise that nothing could remove that boycott except a German victory so crushing and complete as to enable Germany to dictate to the rest of the world her own terms of peace. And the German people have not of late been even promised a victory of that kind.

The German people would have before them the plain choice: to satisfy our just demands—restitution and reparation for wrongs done, recognition of the equal rights of all nations—and receive in return freedom of sea and land, freedom from the burden of armaments and the curse of recurrent war; or go on bleeding and dying, to perpetuate war, to make the Hohenzollerns lords of the world, lords of the German soul.

It would knock the stomach for fighting out of the German and Austrian peoples.

If would give enormous help to the armies of the Allies.

Peace will be signed within a few months of the day when France, Great Britain and the United States of America agree that between themselves they shall be no more war.

SHIP'S OFFICER'S DEATH.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, the enquiry was continued into the circumstances attending the death of a Dutch ship's officer named Michael Van de Puite, who was Chief Officer of the s.s. Von Wacker, which took place on March 22nd, presumably from poisoning.

Mr. Leo Longinotto again appeared for the Crown, and Mr. F. X. D'Almada for Dr. Ton Toon-cheng.

Further evidence was given by the ship's Chief Engineer, named Cornelius Bakker, who said that he had never been in the dispensary of the ship. Together with the Captain, the ship's doctor and another doctor he went to the house in 52 Hollywood Road. The deceased, and the other party were looking better. The outside doctor advised the deceased to go to hospital, but he said he was not ill enough. After giving deceased some drinks that he failed to retain, both doctors left. The Captain then came into the room, and there were some jokes, the deceased appearing to be not very ill. The woman said that deceased had taken a powder.

By Mr. D'Almada:—The deceased did not seem to be under the influence of drink, and was not a heavy drinker. On board the doctor said that the powder was aspirin, but later said it was anti-caffin and other things.

Mr. F. W. Stapleton, manager of the Victoria Dispensary, said that on March 15 he supplied some antacid to a messenger who brought an order from the ship's surgeon of a deceased ship. The amount ordered was six grains, but he only supplied twenty grains. It was put up in a bottle similar to the one produced, and the word "poison" occurred three times.

The enquiry is proceeding.

Organ Recital.

In addition to the organ pieces at Mr. Denman Feller's recital in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 5.30 p.m., Mrs. Muriel will kindly sing two solos.

BANKS

菓子

杏仁
金山
金神
三城
二香
為山
香楓
樹子
子提
提神
神油
就枝
枝葉
櫻甜
花

仁山天
津省
香楓
樹子
提神
油
枝葉
櫻甜
花

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

The best quality of the wine will be found everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,



H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

JACQUESSON

CHAMPAGNE

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS IN

“Embassy”

No. 77

CIGARETTES.

We have added to our list of Premiums the following shaving requisites and they are now obtainable with “EMBASSY” Coupons:—

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK,
CREAM or POWDER

WILLIAMS'
SHAVING STICK
or Cream

RAZOR BLADES
GILLETTE
DURHAM DUPLEX
or AUTO.

Send Coupons to:—

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Redeemable for
10 No. 1
Coupons each.

Redeemable for
20 No. 1 Coupons
for a pkt. of ½ doz

NOTICE.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BONDS DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

TICKETS \$5 EACH, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference to the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that:—

1. The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to \$500,000 (Hongkong Currency).

2. The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore close in Hongkong on Wednesday, 12th June, 1918. Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.

3. Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.

4. Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1916 that are paid as prizes shall bear interest from the 1st May, 1918, and the first half-yearly payment of interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.

5. Lists of Winning Numbers will be despatched to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee,

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer).

CHAS. BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary).

St. George's "War Bonds" Drawing.

TICKETS OBTAINABLE AT BANKS, CLUBS
AND LEADING STORES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Limited, Hong Kong.

POST OFFICE.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in South-west France is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British India, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Xizang and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. . . . 30 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. . . . 1.50
Do. 11 lbs. . . . 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatin, Chai Shan and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aukland, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Shamshu and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samoi.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.

Shamshu.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Batavia—4th April, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—4th April, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—4th April, 11 a.m.

Swatow—4th April, 1 p.m.
Batavia—4th April, 1 p.m.

Strait, Ceylon and Port Said—4th April, 2 p.m.

Batavia—4th April, 3 p.m.
Hankow—4th April, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 5th April.

Philippine Islands—5th April, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6th April.

Shanghai and North China—6th April, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 7th April.

Chaofoo & Tientsin—7th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow via Keelung—7th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki Honolulu—9th April, Registration 9.45 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—9th April, Noon.

Shanghai and North China—9th April, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th April.

Swatow, Amoy, Fochow via Takao and Amoy—11th April, 7 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Canada—11th April, Registration 10.30 a.m.; Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 10th April, at 4 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 3d, 12h. 35m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Shanghai and stations to the northward, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it probably remains highest over Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.13 inch against an average of 4.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy generally, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamood.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, April 3, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wanchow	4	30.15	31		0 b	
Nemuro	4					
Hakodate	4					
Tokio	4					
Kobe	4					
Nagasaki	4					
Yokohama	4					
Osaka	4					
Kyoto	4					
Shanghai	4	30.12	58	90	ene	b
Hankow	4					
Kiuchang	4					
Changsha	4	30.19	39	100	e	1 b
Shanghai	4	30.16	42	61	ene	1 b
Shanghai	4	30.09	56	87	n	1 o
Amoy	4	30.03	63	89	ne	2 o
Swatow	4	30.01	63	65	e	4 o
Taiwan	4	30.27	61		0 b	
Taiwan	4	29.97	64		0 b	
Koahun	4	29.55	68		ne	6 b
P'lores	4	29.28	66		n	4 b
Canton	4	30.00	61	10	ene	1 o
H'kong	4	29.93	64	71	e	5 b
Gap Road	4	29.96	75	95	ne	4 o
Macao	4	30.00	64	82	e	4 b
Wuchow	4					
Fukien	4					
Shanghai	4	29.92	66	100	ene	b
Shanghai	4	29.88	70		ene	2 o
C. St. J.	4	29.78	75		ene	7 o
Amoy	4	29.83	75	63	ne	4 r
Dagupan	4	29.81	68	94		0 b
Manila	4	29.82	77	64	ene	4 b
Cebu	4	29.78	75	94	wnw	2 o
Tacloban	4	29.76	75	88	n	4 o
Hollo	4	29.76	75	95	sw	1 o
Surigao	4	29.73	79		ne	1 o
Guam	4	29.76	76	95	sw	2 o
Luzon	4	29.76	76	95	sw	2 o

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 3, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit at the level of the sea, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, s squally, rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	30.01	29.98	29.94
Temperature	68	68	69
Humidity	71	71	67
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	4	5	4
Weather	c	b	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature at the lowest			
H.K. Observatory, Apr. 3, 1918.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 1st Apr. to 7th Apr.

Time	High Water	Low Water
1st Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
2nd Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
3rd Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
4th Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
5th Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
6th Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.
7th Apr.	10.15 a.m.	10.15 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

April, 2, 3 & 4, 1918.

The Final Chapter of

“THE GREAT SECRET.”

17th & 18th EPISODES.

American Gazette

and

Different Comedies.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I have this day resumed business as a Solicitor and Notary Public under my former firm name of Goldring and Phillips at No. 7, Queen's Road Central (top floor).

PHILIP W. GOLDING.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THE University requires the services of a part-time Teacher of Practical Chemistry for four afternoons weekly, commencing in September next. Applications to be addressed to THE REGISTRAR.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1918.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

“WHITE ROSE.”

\$5.55 per case ex store.

“COMET.”

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

MARATHON RACE.

Open to all Services, Universities, Colleges, Schools and the Public generally.

Statue Square (Law Courts) to Shauiwan and back.

Distance, about 10 miles.

SATURDAY, April 13th 1918.

Starting at 3 P.M.

Prizes according to number of Entries.

Conditions:—Go as you please. No stopping.

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.

Entrances free one Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:—

Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin, Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters.

Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.

Entries close on Saturday, April, 6th.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Comprising:—

Teak handstands, tapestry covered couches and easy chairs, teak bookcases, writing tables, flower stands, glass vases, ornaments, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wagon, ice chest, dinner and breakfast services, electroplate, glass ware, etc., etc.

Fine double and single brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, Shanghai baths, etc., etc.

Also A Quantity of Blackwood ware, comprising Curio Cabinet, Couches, Teapots, Tables, Arm chairs, etc.

And 1 Billiard Dining Table.

1 Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons (in good condition).

The above have been removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

Friday, the 5th instant.

Also One Small Wolf Motor Cycle (in splendid condition).

On view from Thursday the 4th April.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, 1918,

commencing at 12 o'clock (Noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The s.s. “American” as she now lies moored off Cheung Sha Wan.

Particulars:—
Gross tonnage 785
Net 513
Iron screw steamer

Length 194’ 3”
Breadth 27’ 3”
Depth 17’ 0”

Engines:—Compound 2 cylinders 27” and 50” by 30” stroke.

Note: The above vessel was abandoned to underwriters and is being sold without flag or register as she now lies off Cheung Sha Wan (Hongkong Harbour).

Terms: 20% purchase money on fall of hammer when ship will be at purchaser's risk and completion within one week of date of sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.